



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SANITARY REPORT FROM TEHERAN.

In a second report, dated May 11, from Teheran the Ottoman sanitary commissioner at said town expresses fears that the dearth in that town, of which I wrote in my previous report, may be followed by grave consequences. Said dearth is the result of the cereals being monopolized by some merchants.

## MANIFESTATION OF PLAGUE IN BUSHIR.

The sanitary physician at Bassorah wires under date 7th instant, 11 o'clock in the morning, that a bubonic plague case has been observed at Bushir, on the Persian gulf.

Yours, respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

[Inclosure.—Translated in this Bureau.]

## BRIEF RELATIVE TO THE INCIDENT OF THE STEAMSHIP HAIDARI.

*Telegram of Dr. Moschides, sanitary physician at Bassorah, to the administration.*

(URGENT.)—*Bassorah, May 25, 1899, 11 a. m.*—*Haidari* left Djiddah with 1,212 pilgrims. Final destination, according to bill, Mohammerah. Disembarked at Camaran 360, and left without fulfilling quarantine. Arrived Bassorah with 178 pilgrims from Djiddah, the rest being disembarked at intermediate ports of the Persian Gulf. Await instructions relative to treatment of this vessel.

MOSCHIDES.

*Reply of the administration to Dr. Moschides.*

*May 25.*—*Haidari* and pilgrims will make ten days' quarantine.

*Telegram of the maritime agent at Bassorah, Agha Djaffer, to the administration.*

*Bassorah, May 25.*—Ship *Haidari* and pilgrims shall make ten days' quarantine with disinfection.

VITALIS.

*Telegram of the maritime agent at Bassorah, Agha Djaffer, to the administration.*

*Bassorah, May 25.*—Ship *Haidari* left Djiddah with pilgrims only for the Persian Gulf and Mohammerah, captain having failed to disembark all pilgrims from Mohammerah, brought the rest to Bassorah. As ship departs for Bombay direct without touching at any port, Mohammerah pilgrims accept quarantine at Bassorah and the sanitary physician is requested to receive pilgrims at the lazaretto.

DJAFER,  
Agent.

*Other telegrams from Dr. Moschides to the administration.*

(URGENT.)—*Bassorah, May 27.*—One suspected plague death among pilgrims on *Haidari*. Seventy-seven pilgrims after disinfection were received in lazaretto. Remaining on board, 100. Have stopped disembarkation while waiting instructions if I should disembark all pilgrims and allow the vessel to leave for Bombay.

MOSCHIDES.

*Telegram of the administration to Dr. Moschides. In conformity to the decision of the decision of the council dated the 27th instant.*

*Haidari* may leave for Bombay on condition that all her pilgrims disembark at the lazaretto.

VITALIS.

*Telegram from Agha Djaffer to the administration.*

Dr. Moschides disobeys your order relative to prohibition of landing of pilgrims and merchandise and departure of vessel. His conduct against sanitary regulations,

his delay in dismissing *Haidari*, probably from personal motives, causes us a loss of two thousand pounds sterling.

DJAFER,  
Agent.

*Telegram of the administration to Dr. Moschides.*

May 29.—Act on orders of May 27. Report reasons for delay.

VITALIS.

*Reply of Dr. Moschides.*

*Bassorah, May 30.*—Detained *Haidari* because your dispatch was sent before you were informed of the suspected plague death. That unexpected occurrence obliged me to wait for further instructions relative to ship and pilgrims. Await instructions relative to pilgrim regime.

MOSCHIDES.

*Telegram of administration to Dr. Moschides.*

May 29.—Suspected plague death on *Haidari*. What origin?

VITALIS.

*Reply of Dr. Moschides.*

*Bassorah, May 30.*—Suspected plague death occurred on board *Haidari* in our port. Physician and captain attempted to keep secret. Guards charged with oversight of the vessel discovered the body at the moment when the relatives were about to drop it overboard into the water. After visiting suspected plague corpse I questioned captain who confessed to the case, but threw the responsibility of concealment on the physician. On arrival of the vessel physician reported that he had 5 deaths from ordinary diseases and that at that time he had a case of acute fever. On first day a sick pilgrim died as soon as landed. Asked reason of nondeclaration. Pretext, had only heard of case the last moment and attributed it to pneumonia. Later occurred the plague case of which he pretended ignorance.

MOSCHIDES.

*Telegram to Dr. Moschides.*

May 30, 1899.—Telegram received. *Haidari* and her pilgrims will be subjected to fifteen days' quarantine at lazaretto. The pilgrims shall be landed at lazaretto. Isolate and strictly watch sick and apply all measures which the situation requires.

VENEZUELA.

### *Mortality statistics in Maracaibo during 1898.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Maracaibo, May 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward inclosed a Spanish copy taken from the Official Gazette of the State, referring to the number of deaths and their causes, which occurred during the year 1898.

Taking the population of the State of Julia at 85,000 inhabitants, of which falls to the city of Maracaibo and its suburbs about 55,000 inhabitants, the death list shows a total of 2,285. From the list it is seen that 305 persons died of various fevers. Only 2 cases of yellow fever are reported, but this is an error. In the column of fevers are 183 cases of fever stated as not specified; I know that a good many should be placed under the name of yellow fever. The 2 cases mentioned as yellow fever were 2 young Germans, newly arrived, employed by German firms.

It is well known that the people of the Cordillera States coming on business to Maracaibo are more liable to get the yellow fever with serious results than the foreigners; the latter are well taken care of by their countrymen, until acclimated. Another item of interest is the